

END OF WAR IN LUZON NEAR

INSURGENTS TRYING TO REOPEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AGUINALDO DISCUSSES ADVISABILITY OF SURRENDER—HE ORDERS FOREIGNERS OUT OF FILIPINO TERRITORY.

Manila, May 13.—The curtain will go down in a few days on the fighting in the island of Luzon. Preparations are being made for another act in the drama, which will necessarily disperse the Filipinos. The insurgents are entrenched so close to San Fernando as to make life in that city uncomfortable while they remain in their present position. The forces of the United States have advanced so far that the question of transportation has become the great problem. To solve it, engineers are repairing the Bagbag bridge, so that it will be safe for the passage of trains and give railroad connection between Manila and San Fernando. In the mean time supplies shipped to Calumpit have to be hauled fifteen miles to Major-General MacArthur at San Fernando and twenty miles to Major-General Lawton at Bacolor by bullock-carts, and every cart has to be ferried separately on a raft across the Rio Grande two or three times. The roads are rough, and after the daily showers, which are forerunners of the rainy season—so soft that it is impossible to make more than a mile an hour. The few mules that are here have been found to be greatly superior to bullocks for this work. The latter die unless they have frequent baths, and the heat has killed so many that carting is now all done at night.

FILIPINO TREACHERY.

The policy of humane warfare has its disadvantages. Among the thousands of pretended friendly natives who have been returning to their homes behind the American troops, some have taken advantage of the generosity of the conquerors to make the zone unsafe unless Americans go well armed and in parties. Soldiers going about alone are frequently fired on from houses or from behind bushes. In the last week it has been found necessary to send guards with wagons and ambulances, and several attempts have been made to wreck trains by placing obstructions on the railway track.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ASKED.

The Filipinos have resumed the attempt to induce the Americans to discuss the situation. Reyes, a young lieutenant on the staff of General Gregorio del Pilar, came to General Lawton to-day under a flag of truce. He was accompanied by a barefooted bugler. The two were escorted to Manila by Captain Sewell, of General Lawton's staff. Reyes told Major-General Otis that Aguinaldo desired passes to Manila for a military commission which desired to confer with the American Philippine Commissioners. General Otis replied that passes would not be necessary as unarmed commissioners could enter the American lines. He would leave the matter, he said, in General Lawton's hands. Lieutenant Reyes returned to Bacolor this evening.

FOREIGNERS ORDERED TO DEPART.

Aguinaldo has issued orders that all foreigners must leave insurgent territory within forty-eight hours. There are only a few commercial men there, principally English and Germans. Aguinaldo believes that by refusing the rights of non-combatants to them he can force their Governments to recognize the belligerency of his so-called government, in order that they may treat for the safety of their subjects.

A Filipino priest, who had talked with the Tagal General Troas, has brought to Father McKinnon, chaplain of the 1st California Regiment, a copy of a letter written by Aguinaldo to General Troas, asking his opinion as to the advisability of surrendering, saying:

"I fear that the long warfare that will be necessary to conquer the United States will drain the country's resources too much."

INSURGENTS ATTACK SPANIARDS.

Madrid, May 13.—An official dispatch from Manila says the insurgents attacked the Spaniards at Zamboanga, the island of Mindanao, but were repulsed. Two Spanish officers and three men were wounded, and one man was killed. The insurgents cut off the water supply at Zamboanga.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN THE EAST.

ENCOURAGING CONDITIONS SHOWN BY REPORT OF CHIEF SURGEON AT MANILA.

Washington, May 13.—Chief Surgeon Lippincott at Manila has made a report to the War Department, giving some interesting facts relative to the health of the American troops in the Philippines and the precautions taken to insure proper treatment of the sick and wounded. He says that the effect of the first battle with the insurgents on the sick was marvellous, and many men hardly considered fit for duty were soon in the lines when the attack of the insurgents on the American lines became general. Surgeon Lippincott says that since the beginning of the outbreak the men have had every possible comfort and the surgical care has been excellent. A full description is given of the four hospitals maintained by the Army. The convalescent hospital on Corregidor Island is said to be of great benefit, but cases of dysentery and diarrhea have rarely been cured. The experience of the surgeons also shows that men suffering from rheumatic affections do not recover in that climate, but must be sent to the United States.

Regarding the prevalence of smallpox at the date of the report it is said:

Smallpox began to appear in this command about September 3. Since that time we have never been entirely free from it, although our cases greatly diminished for a season. The entire Eighth Corps has been vaccinated over and over again. This was commenced in San Francisco; it was kept up on the ocean, and ever since our arrival here we have persistently repeated the vaccinations and revaccinations, and are still doing so. Many of our cases of smallpox have been of the most virulent type, and although the utmost care was taken of them, death was not prevented in quite a number of cases. The disease, however, has been of the mild type, because our surgeons will never cease to labor with that end in view. The total number of smallpox cases to date is 151; 77, cases of varioloid, 85, deaths, none.

LEARNING TO WITHSTAND DISEASE.

The greater proportion of this command has gone through a hardening process, so to speak. Many of the men are now able to withstand disease fairly well, and have learned to avoid well-known causes of disease. This is a matter that must be gained by experience, in a great measure at least. The greatest pains have been taken to instruct men as to the care of their health, and circulars for this purpose have been supplied most generously. Still, diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever and malarial affections arise among us. Of course, a large number of cases might have been avoided under certain circumstances, but this was hardly to be expected in an army hastily recruited. However, this corps has come through thus far with a

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PLANS.

TO RETURN AS SOON AS HE CAN ARRANGE HIS AFFAIRS.

Manila, May 13, 6:20 p. m.—Admiral Dewey will sail for the United States as soon as he can arrange his business here and give full instructions for the management of the fleet to his successor, the Olympia, on which he will return to the United States, will make a leisurely trip, stopping at Mediterranean ports for some time to give the Admiral, the officers of the ship and the crew an opportunity for rest. Like all the Olympia's company, Admiral Dewey is much run down by his long stay in a tropical port without change and under the rigid conditions incident to a war footing.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PLANS.

TO RETURN AS SOON AS HE CAN ARRANGE HIS AFFAIRS.

All are delighted at the prospect of returning home. The officers have had little shore leave, and have always been obliged to be on board ship by sundown. The crew have had still less leave, and show the effects of a year spent on a hot ship under an enervating sun.

The Olympia will proceed from Manila to Hong Kong, where a fortnight will be spent in transferring the mud color which she was painted to white, the officers having up to this time been unable to comply with the Department's order to take on white paint. At Hong Kong the cruiser will be coaled and provisioned. Admiral Dewey expects to retain his position on the United States Philippine Commission.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE NAMED.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE DEWEY IN THIS CITY ADVANCED.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council pushed the preparations for Admiral Dewey's reception forward yesterday by appointing a committee of Councilmen to co-operate with another committee of the Board of Aldermen and with the Mayor, in making up a reception committee. Mr. Guggenheimer's committee consists of Frank J. Goodwin, of Manhattan; Adolph C. Hottenroth, of the Bronx; John J. McGraw, of Manhattan; and Benjamin J. Bodine, of Richmond, and Joseph Cassidy, of Queens.

John T. McCall is chairman of the Aldermen's Committee, which had been previously appointed, and the other members are James E. Gaffney, George A. Burrill, Elias S. Smith, and Matthew E. Donnelly. It is expected that the Mayor will name at least one thousand representative citizens for the Reception Committee.

PROPOSAL TO HONOR DEWEY.

"THE TIMES" PROJECT TO COLLECT A POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS.

"The New York Times" printed yesterday an editorial in which, after recounting the tributes which have already been paid to the Nation's great hero, it proposes to collect a fund for the Admiral's benefit through the medium of United States periodicals. Provided that one-fourth of the people who have an opportunity to show their appreciation of their hero, "The Times" pledges a contribution of \$50 from its readers, and suggests that "The Nation," Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury be made custodians of the fund.

AMERICAN AGITATORS BLAMED.

John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, reached port yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, after an absence from this country of nearly two years. Barrett took part in the Philippine Revolution, and part of the time since last May. He is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, and when seen there last night discussed the Far Eastern problem at length. He left Manila on March 13, and has been travelling almost continuously ever since. At the hotel last night Mr. Barrett said:

"I do not think that the people here at home quite understand the situation. They view it as a matter more serious than it is. The Admiral and General Otis take a much more hopeful view. Both of them are thoroughly confident of the result, and consider it merely a matter of a short time. The Filipinos are not the savages they are sometimes represented to be. They are a brave, intelligent people, and they catch up every criticism of the Administration here at home, and within two days after it is uttered it is circulated in printed form throughout their ranks. The influence that has kept them fighting is purely and solely the agitation that is being kept up in the United States. The Boston people of whom I have heard have not had one particle of effect in their campaign against the Administration on our side."

The names of United States Treasurer E. H. Root, Brigadier-General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General Perry S. Heath have been added to the Dewey Home Funds National Committee. The committee will probably organize, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip as chairman; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury E. H. Root as treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. C. Corbin as Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath as Assistant.

WILL NOT GO TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, May 13.—In response to a message from Mayor Phelan asking him to be the guest of the Pacific Coast on his return from Manila, Admiral Dewey has replied as follows:

With sincere thanks, I must decline the hospitality of the Pacific Coast. Conditions of my health makes absolute rest and quiet imperative.

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE.

PROSPECT THAT THE GOVERNOR WILL SIGN FORD FRANCHISE TAX BILL.

SPECIAL SESSION MAY BE CALLED TO AMEND IT AND REPASS RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 13.—The talk that there would be a special session of the Legislature shortly grew stronger to-day, although Governor Roosevelt was away from the city on an excursion with his family, and therefore none of the predictions about another session came from anything he said to-day. But the members of the Legislature and others who saw him yesterday repeated some things that he had said, and made it clear that he is seriously thinking of summoning the Legislature in extra session.

Most of the members of the Legislature seemed to think that probably the session would begin on Monday, May 22, and last about a week. The date of May 22 would be previous to the expiration of the thirty-day period after the adjournment of the Legislature, which ends on May 27 this year, within which the Governor must act on a bill in order that it may become a law. The Governor was reported to-day to have promised not to sign the Ford Franchise Tax bill before Wednesday next, and to have given assurances that if he decides to call an extra session of the Legislature he would not sign it until the Legislature should have met on May 22 and had an opportunity to amend the bill.

If, however, the Governor should decide to call the special session later, he would sign the bill the coming week, and then probably have the special session held the first week in June, which would be after the period when he is compelled to give attention to bills passed by the Legislature. There is every token to those who talk with the Governor that he intends to sign the Franchise Tax bill. But this does not preclude him from giving an opportunity to the corporations to offer amendments to the bill which they think ought to be made for the protection of their stockholders from unjust taxation. He has candidly said on repeated occasions that he was apprehensive that it was not altogether prudent to give local assessors such tremendous powers as they will possess under this bill, and he long ago suggested that the bill should be amended so as to create a State Franchise Commission, to value franchises for purposes of taxation.

It has been suggested by some of the attorneys of corporations that the Governor ought to veto the Ford Franchise Tax bill and permit the substitution for it of a better measure, when the special session of the Legislature is held. But it can be suspected that the Governor fears that the corporations would not give any enthusiastic support to a reformatory taxation act, if the Ford bill should die. On the other hand, the corporations at the hearing last week were unanimous in this desire, that a special session of the Legislature should be held for the consideration of a reformatory taxation measure.

It looks now as though the Governor would sign the Franchise Tax act the coming week and then call a special session of the Legislature to amend the new law, by providing that the value of franchises should be determined by a State Franchise Commission, thus depriving the local boards of assessors of any such power.

S. Fred Nixon, the Speaker of the Assembly, started for his home in Chautauque County to-day. Before going, in reply to an inquiry, he said: "There will probably be an extra session. If the Governor signs the Franchise Tax bill, the Legislature will probably be convened immediately after his action on the measure. I do not think that it will be a long session."

"Will it have any effect on the appointment of the joint committee to investigate the subject of taxation for the appointment of which a resolution was passed by the last Legislature?" "It will not. The extra session will not consider anything in relation to taxation except that which applies to the taxing of franchises. It will probably amend the Franchise Tax bill, but will not attempt to dispose of the whole question. In the first place the Legislature voted for the appointment of a committee to make a careful investigation of the subject, and it would take several months for the Legislature itself to obtain the desired information. The Legislature will not remain in session long enough to do that."

CONFERENCE URGES IT.

PLATT, ODELL AND OTHER LEADERS ASK THE GOVERNOR TO CALL THE LEGISLATURE FOR MAY 22.

Republican organization leaders had long talks in this city yesterday about the expected extra session of the Legislature, and the legislation to be considered at the session. At the office of Senator T. C. Platt in the morning Mr. Platt met State Senators Ellsworth and Higgins, Assemblymen Aldis, B. B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, and L. E. Quirk, president of the Republican County Committee. Frank H. Platt was present at the conference part of the time. In the afternoon there was another conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and among those who took part in it were Edward Lauterbach and A. B. Boardman. It was agreed to recommend to Governor Roosevelt the calling of an extra session of the Legislature for May 22, and William J. Youngs, the Governor's secretary, carried a message to that effect when he returned to Albany in the afternoon. Senator Platt also had some talk over the long-distance telephone with the Governor.

END OF BUFFALO STRIKE.

THE TWO COMMITTEES AGREE—TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Buffalo, May 14.—An agreement has been reached in the trouble between the grain-shovelers and their employers. Shortly after 1 o'clock Bishop Quigley and James Carrigan attached their names to the document for the grain-shovelers and the Lake Carriers' Association respectively. By the terms of the agreement each elevator will appoint a boss scooper from the ranks of bona-fide monthly men in place of the men named by the contractor, but not found acceptable to the shovelers and suspended pending investigation. The Bishop and owner or manager of each elevator is authorized to investigate as to the qualifications of the men not now found acceptable. In the event of disagreement an umpire is to be selected by the two, and his decision shall be final.

THE TWO COMMITTEES AGREE—TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

As stated in a previous column named by the contractor two boss sweepers were accepted.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SPRING SCHEDULE.

will take effect May 25th. This is practically full summer service on Oyster Bay, Port Jefferson and Patchogue branches, with the exception of special Saturday afternoon trains.

Patchogue branch will be extended to Amagansett and Bag Harbor, 6:30 p. m. Freeport train will be extended to Patchogue.—Adv.

THE MARKET SOON RALLIES

WALL STREET MUCH PERTURBED BY THE EX-GOVERNOR'S DEATH.

FLOWER STOCKS OPEN "WIDE," AND THERE ARE ENORMOUS SALES—THE SECURITIES PROTECTED BY SUPPORTING ORDERS.

It was to be expected that the death of ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, suddenly cut off in the midst of his activities and his combinations, would have, at least temporarily, a disastrous effect upon the stock market, especially upon the issues popularly known as the "Flower stocks," and the expected happened yesterday morning. Not before in years have so many persons gathered early in the morning in the financial district as thronged the brokers' offices and crowded the galleries of the Stock Exchange yesterday long before 10 o'clock, when trading on the floor of the Exchange began.

There was a nervous dread, which proved to be without foundation, that the ex-Governor's holdings might be thrown upon the market, and everybody felt that in any case there would be heavy selling of the Flower group of stocks, for both accounts, because the man whose leadership had been so powerful a factor in establishing confidence in those stocks and advancing their price was gone. The only question was as to the extent of the decline, which was generally believed would be most serious in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

On the floor of the Stock Exchange there were few absentees, many members realizing that their interests could be best preserved by personal attendance. Clustered around the various trading posts where the Flower specialties were dealt in, especially the Brooklyn Rapid Transit post, were throngs of men thirty deep, awaiting the drop of the gavel to begin bidding. When the signal was given there was an indescribable tumult, the hoarse cries and wild speculations of the excited brokers making the scene the most tumultuous in over twenty years.

"WIDE" OPENINGS IN FLOWER STOCKS.

The principal Flower stocks had "wide" openings. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which closed on Friday at 118½, a number of opening sales aggregating 25,000 shares, were made simultaneously at prices ranging all the way from 110 to 100. The opening of People's Gas, which closed at 119 on Friday, was recorded on the ticker at 105.00 shares at 112 to 101. Federal Steel common, closing on the previous day at 61½, opened "wide" at 55 to 50 on sales aggregating 11,000 shares. Rock Island, the last quotation for which on Friday was 112½, opened at 108 yesterday. International Paper, which closed on Friday at 49½, opened at 44. New York Air Brake, which was quoted at 185 on Friday afternoon, opened yesterday at 155. The general list also suffered to a greater or less extent, the most marked decline being in American Steel and Wire. Air Brake speedily sold down to 125, a loss of 60 points, as compared with Friday's last quotation; International Paper, to 35, and Rock Island to 107½.

The bottom prices were reached in the first ten minutes, heavy purchasing on "supporting orders" and extensive covering by shorts to take profits, combining thereafter to cause a pronounced rally, which continued until after the appearance of the bank statement at 11:30 o'clock. The statement was regarded by some as less favorable than had been expected, and this fact led to a renewed selling movement, under the influence of which prices again receded, although at the close they were well above the low level of the day.

The transactions in the first hour reached the enormous total of 538,000 shares, and the sales for the two hours of trading aggregated about 735,000 shares. The transactions in Brooklyn Rapid Transit aggregated nearly 200,000 shares, while sales of other Flower stocks brought up the total for the group to about 360,000 shares, or nearly one-half the day's business.

At a little after 11 o'clock President Keppeler called the Board to order, and formally announced the death of the ex-Governor in a brief address, in which he eulogized Mr. Flower as a financier and a political leader. Mr. Flower had been a member of the Exchange since February 7, 1873.

THE DECLINE SOON CHECKED.

As already said, the decline, which might almost be called a panic, was soon checked by the execution of supporting orders for the purchase of Flower stocks. Flower & Co. themselves bought from thirty thousand to fifty thousand shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit on orders, and Standard Oil men were credited with the purchase of more than a hundred thousand shares of the various Flower stocks.

Anson R. Fowler, head of the firm of Flower & Co., made an informal statement yesterday afternoon, in which he said that the firm had been overwhelmed with offers of assistance by some of the largest financial interests. No names were mentioned, but it is believed that the Rockefeller and some of the presidents of the largest banks and trust companies had offered to lend Flower & Co. any sums required. The firm declined all these offers, and said it did not need money.

No failures were reported as a consequence of the semi-panic, but it is said that several Wall Street houses were hit rather hard. The banks did their part in tempering the severity of the crisis, giving their customers all the accommodation possible.

At the close of the market Brooklyn Rapid Transit was quoted at 106½, a net loss for the day of 11½ per cent; People's Gas 112½, loss 6½; Federal Steel common 55½, loss 6½; Federal Steel preferred 77½, loss 4½; International Paper 46, loss 3½; New York Air Brake (on total sales of only 1,310 shares) 164, loss 21 points; Rock Island 109½, loss 2½.

AT THE OFFICES OF FLOWER & CO.

A large number of people gathered in the offices of Flower & Co., at No. 45 Broadway, as early as 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and by 9:30 o'clock the reception-room, the corridor and the offices were filled. Anson R. Flower, the head of the firm, reached his office at 9:45 o'clock. He edged his way through the crowd to his private office, greeting acquaintances here and there and receiving their hurried condolences.

Among the callers was ex-Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan. His eyes were red, and his grief at the death of Governor Flower was evident. Mr. Sheehan was Lieutenant-Governor when Mr. Flower was Governor, and he has been the legal adviser of the Flower interests ever since Governor Flower became prominent in Wall Street, and a warm friendship existed between the two men. Henry Selbert, John B. Clarke and other brokers were also present and offered their condolences, appearing to be much affected by the death of the former Governor.

After a short conference with his partners and a few friends, Anson R. Flower made a statement as follows: "The Governor had no line of stocks on hand, but investments which were paid for. They will not come upon the market. There is nothing in his death which should cause any special disturbance to the stock market beyond a mere sentimental effect. Properties in which he was a director and in which he had a share will be sold."

Continued on third page.

QUEER ACTIONS OF GOMEZ.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT OF CUBAN TROOPS NOT YET SETTLED.

Havana, May 13.—General Gomez is acting peculiarly regarding the distribution of the \$3,000,000 advanced by the United States Government for the payment of the Cuban troops, and the Commissioners chosen by him to assist in the distribution as representatives of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps either refuse to act or fail to appear. As the arrangements to pay the soldiers have been pending for three and a half months, further delay is especially annoying.

Generals Betancourt and Nodarse were appointed to act for the Fifth Army Corps, but the latter declined to serve, and Major-General Wilson, Military Governor of the newly formed Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, asked that Betancourt be excused on the ground of his holding the post of Civil Governor of Matanzas, suggesting to Governor-General Brooke that General Carlos Rojas be selected. The Governor-General thereupon telegraphed General Rojas, at Cardenas, and the latter accepted, arriving at Havana to-day. General Rojas called upon the Governor-General, and in the course of a pleasant interview promised to meet the other Commissioners on Monday. Rojas then called upon General Gomez, and an hour later wrote a note to General Chaffee, General Brooke's chief of staff, declining to serve, but giving no reason for his action.

GOMEZ APPARENTLY INDIFFERENT.

General Francisco Carrillo, one of the Commissioners for the Fifth Army Corps, arrived in the city yesterday, but did not visit the American headquarters. The Commissioners for the Sixth Corps, who were to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, did not make their appearance, and General Brooke sent Captain Page to inquire of Gomez why none of his generals were on hand. In the interview with the Governor-General's representative the Cuban commander appeared indifferent and seemed not to care whether the Commissioners came or not. He made no suggestions.

START OF THE REINA MERCEDES.

SUNKEN SPANISH CRUISER ON HER WAY TO NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, in good condition, left the Windward Passage for Newport News this morning.

Washington, May 13.—The Navy Department was informed to-day that the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes had sailed from Santiago. She will be brought to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and there turned over by the Merritt & Chapman Allen & Company to the naval authorities. Much interest attaches to the coming of the vessel, as she is probably the only one of the captured Spanish ships of any size which will be in any condition to be brought to this country. The Mercedes was sunk in the channel at the entrance to the American wharves.

MR. CONNELL DECLINES.

LETTER RECEIVED BY THE FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH COMMITTEE.

The Rev. Alexander Connell has declined the call recently extended to him by the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His refusal to accept the call was conveyed to the Committee of the Whole in a letter which was received by that body yesterday. It has been intimated before in these columns, upon the strength of dispatches received from London, that Mr. Connell would probably decline to come to New York, but the letter received yesterday is the first communication that Mr. Connell himself has made upon the subject.

The letter is not a long document. It states in effect that Mr. Connell feels that he should remain in his present sphere of labor, and concludes by wishing that the efforts of the church may meet with continued blessings.

WHY WHEELER FAILED TO PARADE.

BLUNDERING INCAPACITY ON THE PART OF SOME ONE IN CHARLESTON—STATEMENT OF HIS HOST.

Charleston, S. C., May 13 (Special).—It seems that the failure of General Joe Wheeler to appear in the big parade of Confederate veterans here on Wednesday is destined to be the cause of much talk and bad feeling. General Wheeler was a special guest of the city. He stopped at the home of United States District Judge Brawley. He was to have ridden in the procession, and the spectators were prepared to give him an ovation. But the line was formed and passed through the city, and Wheeler was not in it. There was much comment and inquiry from persons who knew he was in the city.

This talk has gathered volume as the days have passed, and this morning Judge Brawley gave out a statement for publication, in which he lays the blame on General C. I. Walker, who commands the South Carolina division of the United Confederate Veterans, and who, in consequence, was in charge of the parade. After reviewing the circumstances of General Wheeler's visit here, he says he never dreamed that so prominent a man would be left out of the picture. Leaving General Wheeler at his home, he took Miss Wheeler and went to watch the parade. He had informed General Walker of General Wheeler's arrival, and he had seen a program for the parade in which General Wheeler's name appeared. He was astonished beyond measure when he did not see Wheeler in line.

THE "PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS."

The new fast train on the New York Central, leaving New York 9:30 p. m. daily, arrives Buffalo 7:25, Niagara Falls 8:30, Toronto 10:40 next morning.—Adv.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

RUSSIA TO BE ALLOWED TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

NO FORMAL UNDERSTANDING APPARENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—THE CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL—SOCIETY AND THE OPERA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, May 13.—The Peace Congress does not lack advice from faddists and fanatics, but it will be directed by veteran diplomatists who understand the logic of events. Russia is responsible for this unique assembly, and will take charge of it at the outset. There is general agreement among the Diplomatic Corps at The Hague that Count Minister will call the delegates to order and will nominate M. de Beaufort, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, as honorary president. Baron de Staal will then be elected chairman, and the Russian programme will be produced.

This is the logical order of procedure, since the Congress is the Czar's project and the delegates of twenty-six nations have been brought together on Russian initiative. There will be no disposition on the part of the great Powers to interfere with Russia's prior rights as the inventor of this novel method of discussing the gravest issues of modern civilization; they will politely stand aside and leave Russia to take charge of the Congress, define the scope of the proceedings and propose practical measures and lines of action. When Russia has had a free field for giving form and direction to the work of the Congress, the other Powers, great and small, will gradually emerge from the background.

There is much cynical criticism of this Congress among diplomatists as an utterly impracticable Russian device, which will inevitably break down and end with a revulsion of feeling toward militarism as a necessary evil. Veterans in the service do not expect it to accomplish any useful result and are at a loss to conjecture how the sessions can be brought to an end without an increase of ill-feeling among the governments and pessimism among the nations. A more rational view is that the Congress will create a moral atmosphere for arbitration, disarmament and peace, without taking decisive action on any question of first importance.

The faddists are all outside the Congress, which is made up of skilled diplomatists and practical experts in the military arts and international law. It is probable that various compromise resolutions will be adopted, and that the Congress, instead of being a whispering gallery of intrigue, will be a sedate, businesslike gathering, with the force of the moral opinion of the world behind it.

The American delegation will have a comfortable home in the centre of the town, adjoining the hotel where the representatives of ten or twelve nations have quarters. Baron de Staal, who will be the central figure of this assembly, will be in this hotel, and the Duke of Teutau and his Spanish colleague will be directly in the rear of the American reception-rooms. Minister Newell has made excellent arrangements for the comfort of the American delegates during their stay at The Hague, which will probably extend over two months. President Seth Low, with Mrs. Low, will be at another hotel near the American quarters. Ambassador White will be the senior member of the American delegation, in consequence of his diplomatic position in Europe. Secretary Hollis has already started for Berlin, to have a preliminary consultation with Mr. White before the meeting at The Hague. The American delegates have been overwhelmed with hospitality since their arrival in London. Captain Mahan's time was fully engaged for every afternoon and evening of his visit before he had been here a single night. President Low has met many prominent Englishmen at the American Ambassadors' and other houses, and has produced a fine impression. The delegates have talked with Mr. Arthur Balfour and Sir Julian Pauncefote, but there is no evidence that there is any prearranged basis of action between England and America. An international debating society in which the little Duchy of Luxemburg has the same voting power as either the United States or the British Empire offers small scope for diplomatic combinations and caucuses. America and England will probably take similar views of the practical questions under discussion, and can hardly fail to exert a great influence in the final revision of the Russian programme, and bring about harmonious action in various minor matters.

"The Times" returns this morning to the subject of Anglo-American negotiations in a good-tempered, almost optimistic, article, but confesses that the functions of the British Government are advisory, and that Canadian interests must be dealt with primarily and imperial interests secondarily. The obvious meaning is that Washington must settle old scores with Ottawa, rather than with London. In other portions of the empire the British Foreign Office exercises supreme influence and retains complete direction of diplomatic questions, but Canada is the spoiled child of the family, and must have first place, on the plea that she knows her own interests and that the Imperial Government cannot fully understand them; yet Mr. Chamberlain is generally well awake, and thinks he knows what is going on in every corner of the empire, and is always ready to coach Lord Salisbury.

Lord Rosebery's "stepping backward" speech has thrown the Liberal party into a new state of demoralization worse than its former plight. His friends are urging him to take an early opportunity for repairing the damages done to his own claims upon the leadership of the party, but staid Liberals are shivering over the prospect of another speech from him; the party needs strong tonics, not douches of icewater. One result of the speech is the stiffening of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's back; his friends scout the idea that he has assumed the leadership of the House of Commons in order to serve as a warning-pan for the ambitions of any noble lord.